

RED MOUNTAIN PASS.

Leaving the beautiful upland meadow which had for some days been our abode, we crossed the range of what is called the Red Mountain pass, from a curious line of light near its summit, marking for a mile with brilliant red stain, verged into yellow, from the oxidation of iron in the volcanic material. There are several such patches in the region, but this is far the largest and most conspicuous of them. A miner's trail leads over the pass, and on to the Elk Mountain mining region, not very far from where we are at present. We followed up the valley of the south fork of Lake Creek almost to its head, but then turned sharply to the left, and climbed with much toil over a regular col, or neck, between two tremendous peaks of granite. The

Our boat proceeded up the river without much difficulty, though it is a hard tug against the current. Four miles an hour against the stream is the maximum speed. With the current we can make 16 to 18 miles.

When ascending the river with a heavy cargo, the current is so strong that in some places it would be necessary to "warp," as is frequently done on the Upper Missouri. "Warping" consists in taking a line from a pair of steam windlasses in the bow of the boat, and making it fast on shore. The windlasses are then wound up, and the power acquired. In this way, in addition to full steam on the paddles, usually carries the boat up against an oblique strain in the current. With our light load, we met no

ke measures for self-defense, and may exhibit a
oting strength in this State that will astonish the
ti-railroad extortion party.

The railroad corporations will find a naturally
st in the managers of the Administration Republi-
can party. The success of the Farmers' Movement
means overthrow and decapitation for them, and
while they may wear cow-hide boots and blue cot-
ton shirts, and appear on the stump with their hair
full of hay-seed and their mouths full of promises for
the farmers, the latter will not believe in them so
long as they live on the loaves and fishes of the old
party: they will thus be forced into antagonism to

TALKING AT THE THOMAS CONCERTS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Is there no way of putting a stop
to the talking at Thomas's concerts? The talkers
been removed oftentimes, but they continue to talk
disturb the director, the orchestra, and the audience.
How would it do to hire a man who is a good actor
and a good speaker to stand on him in some part of
his instructions to "turn off" all persons talking
any piece is playing? I would also like to hear
remedy for the man who beats time with his feet.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1873. MISSOURI

who have employed large numbers of these laborers a series of years, and found but few exceptions. The women are, many of them, desperately addicted to drinking, more so than the men, and are very profligate being looser in their morals than before the war. marriage tie, when contracted, is but little regarded, either party, and dissolved as carelessly as contract. The men are generally quiet, orderly, and respectful to their employers. They are a wonderfully good-natured, and easily managed. Freedom has not affected them in this respect. In all ordinary transactions they will trust the planter, but politically they have learned to be his implacable foes. Their education in this regard has endeavored a disregard for the ordinary interests of the employers which is patent at every turn, and it is sad to see that community of interest so indispensable to successful culture, being wanting. They are fond of gathering in large groups, leaving it to rest, or be lost, at summons of their political masters to go and vote against their employer. Very few sugar plantations are "working on shares." The experience of Louisiana planters insinuates that system. The ordinary plan adopted is that above stated. The wages are plentifully, the laborer receiving every evening his tithe "not transmissible." For his day's or half day's work,